k Dickson G-5 (1929-47) 1951 MI 1 Kuwait
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to Hail. The above story is to-day widely believed among all Badawin of Arabia, especially among the 'Ajman.

H.E. the Shaikh of Kuwait on 28th March, 1935, described how, among the Badawin, women, more especially when there were two wives, often tried to buy spells to keep their husbands' love. Such spells often succeeded so well as eventually to kill the man by the violence of their action. It was necessary for a successful spell that the wife should get a hair from her husband's head or beard when he was asleep, and give it to the spell-weaver. The latter put it in a concoction to be drunk by the man.

'Ali al Shuwairibat, famous Shaikh of the Birzan section of the Braih, Mutair (Wasil), had a spell put on him by his adoring wife somewhere in February 1935. The spell made him love her so greatly that it slowly killed him, it is said. He was brought into Kuwait on 21st March, 1935, in a dying condition. Shaikh Ja'alan, his cousin, and the man who brought him in, came and saw me and told me the whole story. 'Ali al Shuwairibat died on 14th April, 1935, after having tried in vain to get a local woman spell-breaker to cure him. He had refused to take my advice at first and see Dr. Mylrea of the American Mission, though actual symptoms suggested that he was suffering from galloping consumption. He later did see Mylrea, who confirmed that the man had advanced phthisis, but refused to be treated properly. He preferred the spell-breaker. 'Ali's wife was later killed by his brother, in spite of her having taken refuge in the tent of Bin Sa'ud's Commandant of Sariya at Hafar al Batin. The accusation against her was that she had cast a spell on her husband and caused his death.

A very grave but curious case of *sahar* came under my personal notice at Kuwait on 26th March, 1936, and was all the more remarkable because the chief actor was Mr. A, one of the most enlightened and well-read persons, who had always shown himself to be a most educated, fair and responsible man and, to my certain knowledge, had always been against all forms of witchcraft, tyranny and slavery, and had often told me of the number of slaves he had freed, and of his steady efforts to put down even domestic slavery.

Apparently in this case the superstition which is always deeply inherent in every Arab mind, and the belief that he had got hold of a